

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

DEPARTMENT OF AFRICAN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE

RE-SIT EXAMINATION PAPER JULY 2018

TITLE OF PAPER: THE NOUN PHRASE IN SISWATI

COURSE NUMBER: ALL 206

TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1. ANSWER ONLY FOUR (4) QUESTIONS IN ALL, AT LEAST ONE FROM EACH SECTION**
- 2. LINGUISTIC EXPRESSIONS AND FORMALISM SHOULD BE USED WHEREVER APPROPRIATE**
- 3. MARKS WILL BE DEDUCTED FOR UNTIDY WORK, WRONG SPELLING AND UNGRAMMATICAL SENTENCES**
- 4. ALL EXAMPLES SHOULD BE GLOSSED**

THIS PAPER IS NOT TO BE OPENED UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN GRANTED BY THE INVIGILATOR.

SECTION A: THE NOUN

QUESTION 1

In siSwati vowels are not allowed to follow each other in a word. With the aid of examples, explain four processes that the language employs in order to avoid the vowel sequence. (25)

[TOTAL: 25 MARKS]

QUESTION 2

There is a controversy surrounding the existence of the singular prefix of class 1a/2a in siSwati. With the aid of examples, bring forth the two opposing sides of the controversy and then express your own opinion. (25)

[TOTAL: 25 MARKS]

SECTION B: THE PRONOUN

QUESTION 3

- a) Define the demonstrative pronoun (3)
- b) The demonstrative pronoun can be divided into three different types based on the proximity of an entity with the interlocutors. With the aid of examples, discuss fully the three different positions indicated by the demonstrative. (6)
- c) Give a table of the demonstrative pronoun speaker proximal and explain how you have formed it. (10)
- d) Using appropriate examples discuss fully the difference between the deictic and referential aspects of the demonstrative pronoun as discussed by Sibanda (1999) (6)

[TOTAL: 25 MARKS]

QUESTION 4

- a) Give the four numeral stems of the quantitative pronoun. (4)
- b) What is the difference semantically and structurally between these stems and those of the adjective with similar forms? (4)
- c) With the aid of examples, give a concise table of the adjective pronoun using the numeral stems and then explain how you have formed it. (17)

[TOTAL: 25 MARKS]

SECTION C: THE QUALIFICATIVE

QUESTION 5

- a) Give a traditional definition of an adjective (3)
- b) Using the traditional grammar approach, explain the difference between an adjective and a qualificative pronoun formed from the adjective (6)
- c) Sibanda (1996) argues that the qualificative can be used attributively and predicatively. Using the adjective, explain four linguistic differences between a qualificative that is attributively and predicatively used. (16)

[TOTAL: 25 MARKS]

QUESTION 5

The possessive is predominantly derived. With the aid of examples discuss how the possessive is derived from each of the following:

- a) nouns (5)
- b) absolute pronoun (5)
- c) copulatives (5)
- d) adjectives (5)
- e) relative (5)

[TOTAL: 25 MARKS]

SECTION D: LINGUISTIC PAPERS AND ARTICLES

Answer one question from this section

QUESTION 7

- a) Give siSwati prefixes of classes 1 and 3 (Meinhof). (2)
- b) With the aid of examples, explain why this class should be kept separate in spite of having identical prefixes. (3)
- c) Discuss fully the arguments Givon brings forth to prove that class 1 is later creation. (20)

[TOTAL: 25 MARKS]

QUESTION 8

- a) Herbert (1979) argues that class 9/10 is a peculiar class in Bantu. With the aid of examples, from his article, discuss three different ways in which the prefixes of this class behave differently from other prefixes. (15)
- b) In the same article, Herbert also discusses three differences between class 9/10 nouns and other noun classes. With the aid of examples, discuss any two of those differences. (10)

[TOTAL: 25 MARKS]